

2006



Hawaii

Prevalence:

Race

Introduction

This section presents the disability prevalence rate among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race category in Hawaii, using data from the 2006 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 42). Comparisons to the 2005 Disability Status Report are not advisable due to the inclusion of people living in non-institutionalized group quarters.

Quick Statistics

In 2006, among working-age people in HI:

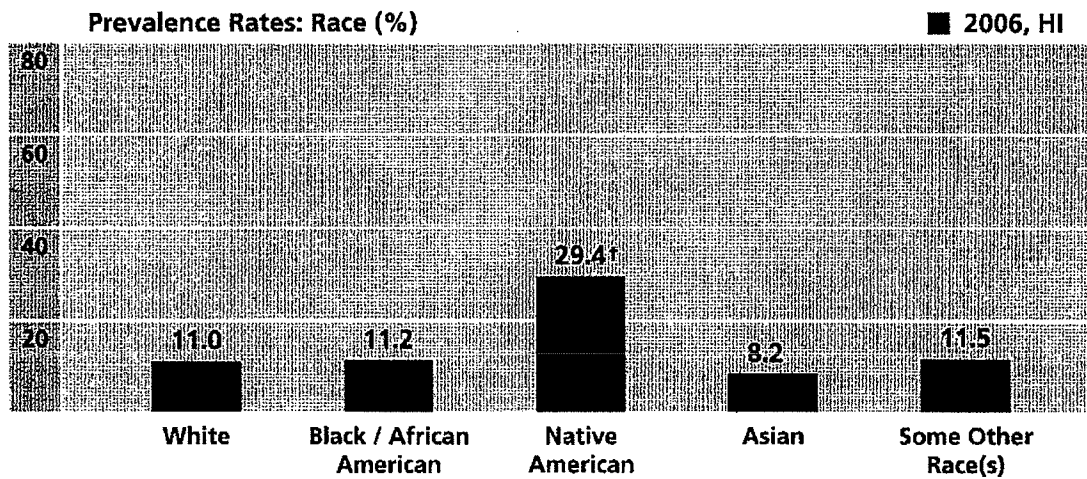
- 11.0 percent of persons who were White reported a disability
- 11.2 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability
- 29.4[†] percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability
- 8.2 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability
- 11.5 percent of persons who were some other race reported a disability

[†]**Caution:** Estimate based on small sample size (less than 40 individuals).

Prevalence: Race

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race in Hawaii in 2006

Chart



Table

Disability Type	Percent	StdErr	Number	StdErr	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	11.0	0.86	24,000	2,000	221,000	2,242
Black/African American	11.2	3.05	2,000	600	18,000	107
Native American	29.4*	10.07	1,000	410	3,000	33
Asian	8.2	0.64	25,000	2,000	304,000	3,039
Some other race(s)	11.5	0.92	23,000	2,000	202,000	2,024

*Caution: Estimate based on small sample size (less than 40 individuals).

Employment

2006



Hawaii

Employment:
with disability

42.4%

Employment:
without disability

80.7%

Introduction

This section examines the employment rates of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Hawaii, using data from the 2006 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 42). Comparisons to the 2005 Disability Status Report are not advisable due to the inclusion of people living in non-institutionalized group quarters.

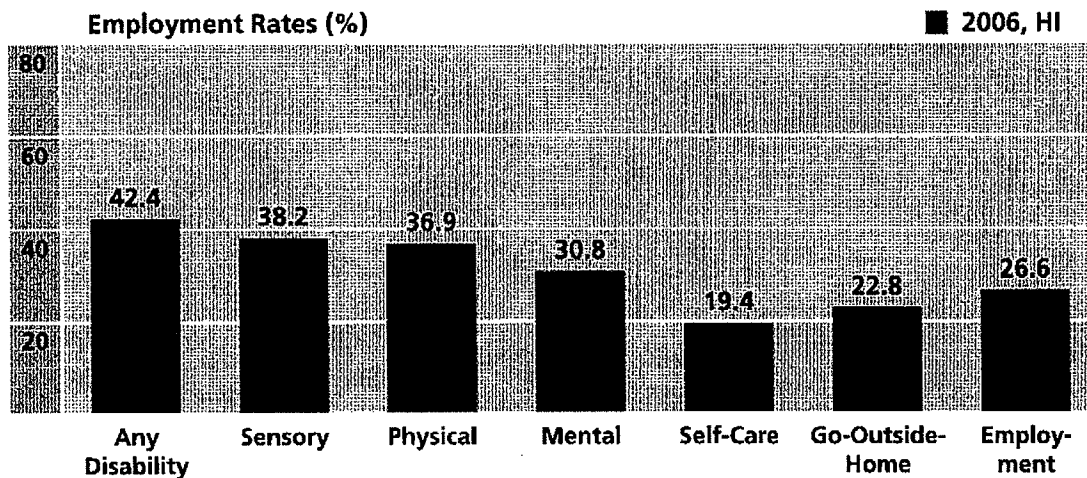
Quick Statistics

- In 2006, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in HI was 42.4 percent.
- In 2006, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in HI was 80.7 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 38.3 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Sensory Disability," 38.2 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 19.4 percent.

Employment

Employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Hawaii in 2006

Chart



Table

Disability Type	Percent	StdErr	Number	StdErr	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	80.7	0.62	543,000	7,200	673,000	6,637
Any Disability	42.4	2.32	32,000	2,300	76,000	808
Sensory	38.2	4.84	6,000	1,000	17,000	168
Physical	36.9	2.88	17,000	1,700	47,000	488
Mental	30.8	3.69	8,000	1,200	26,000	260
Self-Care	19.4	5.07	2,000	600	10,000	100
Go-Outside-Home	22.8	3.99	4,000	800	18,000	192
Employment	26.6	2.79	11,000	1,400	42,000	455

2006

HI

Hawaii

Actively Looking:
with disability**9.4%**Actively Looking:
without disability**14.3%**

24

Not Working but Actively Looking for Work

Introduction

This section focuses on the percentage actively looking for work among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who are not working in Hawaii, using data from the 2006 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 42). Comparisons to the 2005 Disability Status Report are not advisable due to the inclusion of people living in non-institutionalized group quarters.

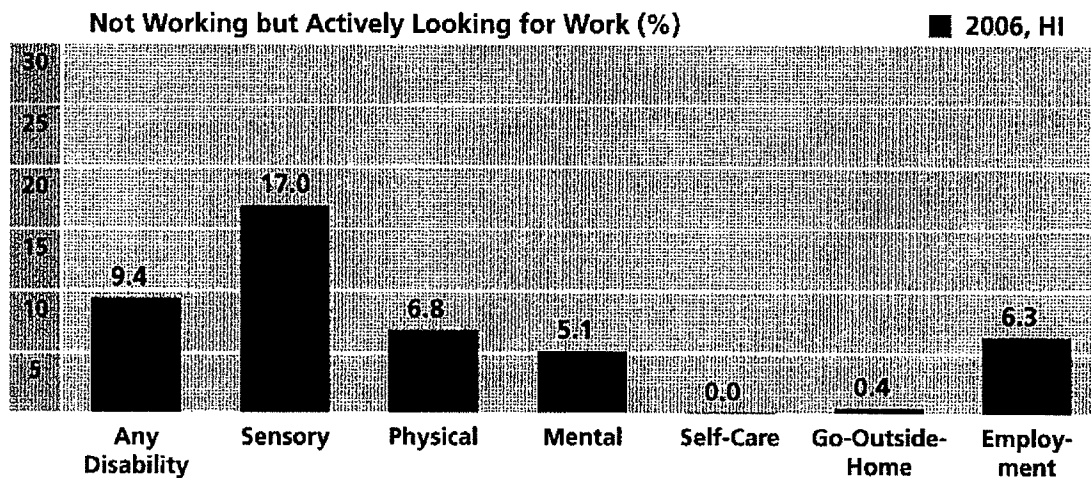
Quick Statistics

- In 2006, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working in HI was 9.4 percent.
- In 2006, the percentage actively looking for work among people without disabilities who were not working in HI was 14.3 percent.
- The difference in the percentage actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities who are not working was 4.9 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage was for people with "Sensory Disability," 17.0 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 0.0 percent.

Not Working but
Actively Looking for Work

Percentage who are not working but actively looking for work among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in Hawaii in 2006

Chart



Table

Disability Type	Percent	StdErr	Number	StdErr	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	14.3	1.26	19,000	1,800	130,000	1,329
Any Disability	9.4	1.81	4,000	800	44,000	449
Sensory	17.0	4.77	2,000	500	10,000	98
Physical	6.8	1.89	2,000	600	30,000	299
Mental	5.1	2.11	900	390	18,000	173
Self-Care	0.0	2.00	0	250	8,000	76
Go-Outside-Home	0.4	2.00	100	250	14,000	142
Employment	6.3	1.79	2,000	600	31,000	328

2006



Hawaii

FT / FY Employment:
with disability

22.8%

FT / FY Employment:
without disability

58.7%

Full-Time / Full-Year Employment

Introduction

This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities working full-time/full-year in Hawaii, using data from the 2006 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 42). Comparisons to the 2005 Disability Status Report are not advisable due to the inclusion of people living in non-institutionalized group quarters.

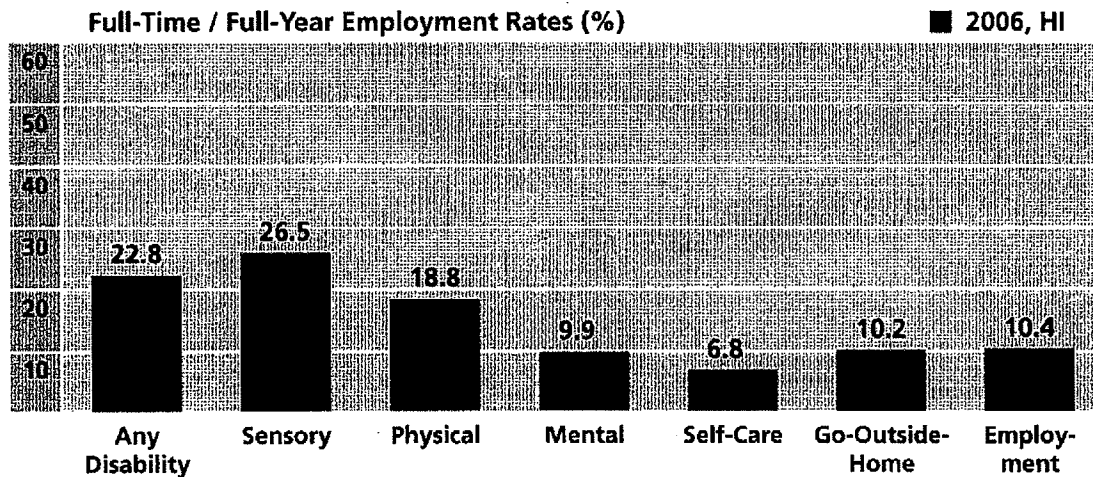
Quick Statistics

- In 2006, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in HI was 22.8 percent.
- In 2006, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in HI was 58.7 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 35.9 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Sensory Disability," 26.5 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 6.8 percent.

FT / FY Employment

Full-Time/Full-Year employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Hawaii in 2006

Chart



Table

Disability Type	Percent	StdErr	Number	StdErr	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	58.7	0.84	395,000	7,300	673,000	6,637
Any Disability	22.8	2.12	17,000	1,800	76,000	808
Sensory	26.5	4.74	4,000	900	17,000	168
Physical	18.8	2.52	9,000	1,300	47,000	488
Mental	9.9	2.57	3,000	700	26,000	260
Self-Care	6.8	3.48	1,000	400	10,000	100
Go-Outside-Home	10.2	3.11	2,000	600	18,000	192
Employment	10.4	2.07	4,000	900	42,000	455

Annual Labor Earnings

2006



Hawaii

Labor Earnings:
with disability

\$33,000

Labor Earnings:
without disability

\$36,000

Introduction

This section examines the median annual labor earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who work full-time/full-year in Hawaii, using data from the 2006 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 42). Comparisons to the 2005 Disability Status Report are not advisable due to the inclusion of people living in non-institutionalized group quarters.

Quick Statistics

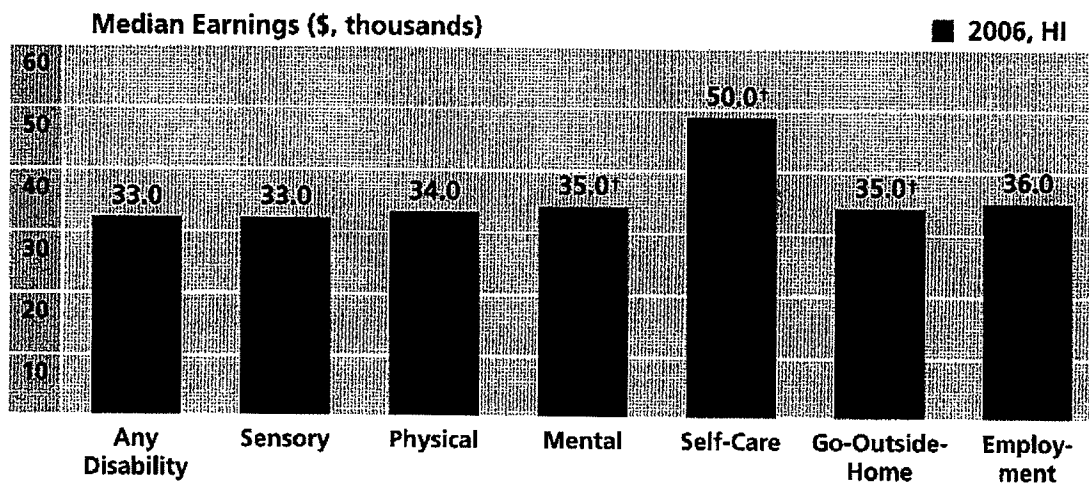
- In 2006, the median labor earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in HI was \$33,000.
- In 2006, the median labor earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in HI was \$36,000.
- The difference in the median labor earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$3,000.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual labor earnings was for people with "Self-Care Disability," \$50,000.¹ The lowest annual labor earnings was for people with "Sensory Disability," \$33,000.

¹**Caution:** Estimate based on small sample size (less than 40 individuals).

Annual Labor Earnings

Median annual labor earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) who work full-time/full-year by disability status
Hawaii in 2006

Chart



Table

Disability Type	Median Earnings	Standard Error	Base Population	Sample Size
No Disability	\$36,000	\$710	395,000	3,766
Any Disability	\$33,000	\$4,000	17,000	198
Sensory	\$33,000	\$5,960	4,000	50
Physical	\$34,000	\$6,350	9,000	100
Mental	\$35,000	\$17,150	3,000	33
Self-Care	\$50,000*	\$18,130	700	10
Go-Outside-Home	\$35,000*	\$9,160	2,000	27
Employment	\$36,000	\$7,860	4,000	56

*Caution: Estimate based on small sample size (less than 40 individuals).

2006



Hawaii

Household Income:
with disability**\$50,400**Household Income:
without disability**\$79,700**

Annual Household Income

Introduction

This section illustrates the median annual household income[†] of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Hawaii, using data from the 2006 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 42). Comparisons to the 2005 Disability Status Report are not advisable due to the inclusion of people living in non-institutionalized group quarters.

Quick Statistics

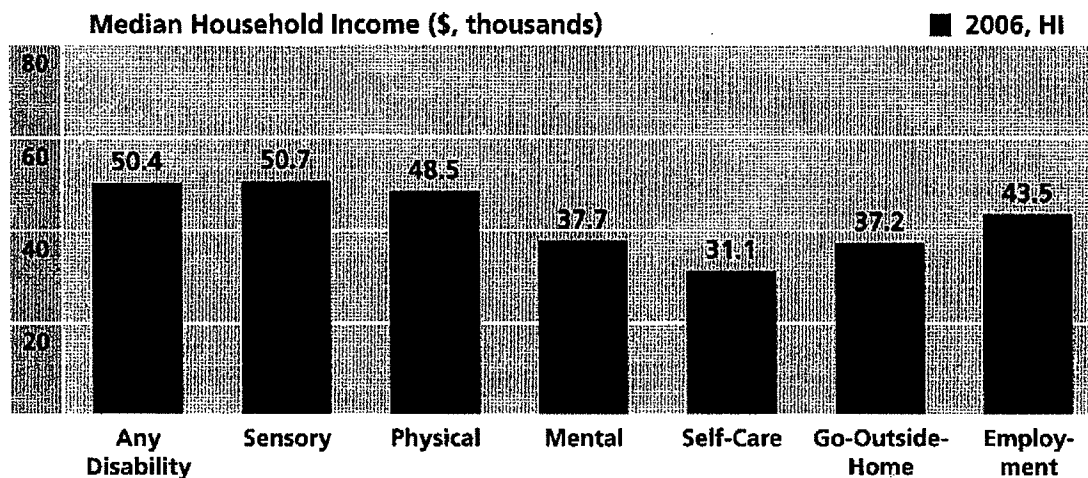
- In 2006, the median household income of working-age people with disabilities in HI was \$50,400.
- In 2006, the median household income of working-age people without disabilities in HI was \$79,700.
- The difference in the median household income between working-age people with and without disabilities was \$29,300.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median household income was for people with "Sensory Disability," \$50,700. The lowest median household income was for people with "Self-Care Disability," \$31,100.

[†]**Caution:** For persons living in non-institutional group quarters household income is not available, therefore total personal income is substituted for household income.

Annual Household Income

Median annual household income¹ of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Hawaii in 2006

Chart



Table

Disability Type	Median Earnings	Standard Error	Base Population	Sample Size
No Disability	\$79,700	\$1,390	673,000	6,637
Any Disability	\$50,400	\$3,310	76,000	808
Sensory	\$50,700	\$9,350	17,000	168
Physical	\$48,500	\$4,180	47,000	488
Mental	\$37,700	\$4,020	26,000	260
Self-Care	\$31,100	\$9,430	10,000	100
Go-Outside-Home	\$37,200	\$8,320	18,000	192
Employment	\$43,500	\$4,160	42,000	455

***Caution:** For persons living in non-institutional group quarters household income is not available, therefore total personal income is substituted for household income.

Poverty

2006



Hawaii

Poverty:
with disability**23.3%**Poverty:
without disability**7.2%**

Introduction

This section examines the poverty rates^{*} of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Hawaii, using data from the 2006 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 42). Comparisons to the 2005 Disability Status Report are not advisable due to the inclusion of people living in non-institutionalized group quarters.

Quick Statistics

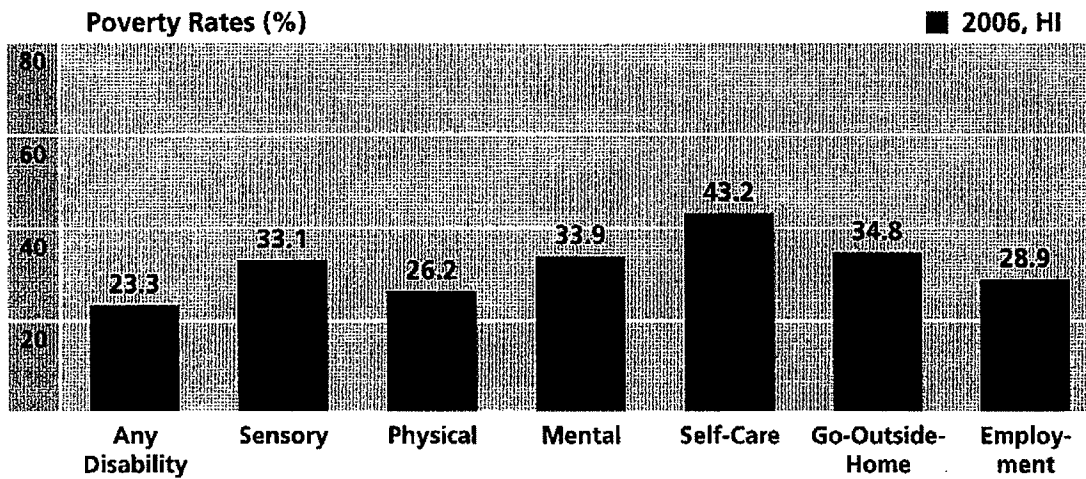
- In 2006, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in HI was 23.3 percent.
- In 2006, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in HI was 7.2 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 16.1 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 43.2 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Physical Disability," 26.2 percent.

^{*}**Caution:** The Census Bureau does not calculate poverty status for those people living in military group quarters or college dormitories.

Poverty

Poverty Rates[†] of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Hawaii in 2006

Chart



Table

Disability Type	Percent	StdErr	Number	StdErr	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	7.2	0.54	48,000	3,600	663,000	6,557
Any Disability	23.3	2.61	17,000	2,200	75,000	797
Sensory	33.1	6.15	6,000	1,300	17,000	166
Physical	26.2	3.46	12,000	1,900	46,000	481
Mental	33.9	4.98	9,000	1,600	26,000	256
Self-Care	43.2	8.33	4,000	1,100	10,000	99
Go-Outside-Home	34.8	5.94	6,000	1,300	18,000	191
Employment	28.9	3.75	12,000	1,800	42,000	452

[†]**Caution:** The Census Bureau does not calculate poverty status for those people living in military group quarters or college dormitories.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

2006



Hawaii

Receipt of SSI

16.4%

Introduction

This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Hawaii, using data from the 2006 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 42). Comparisons to the 2005 Disability Status Report are not advisable due to the inclusion of people living in non-institutionalized group quarters. Please note that these results will differ from official Social Security Administration reports for several reasons. For additional information, please email DisabilityStatistics@cornell.edu.

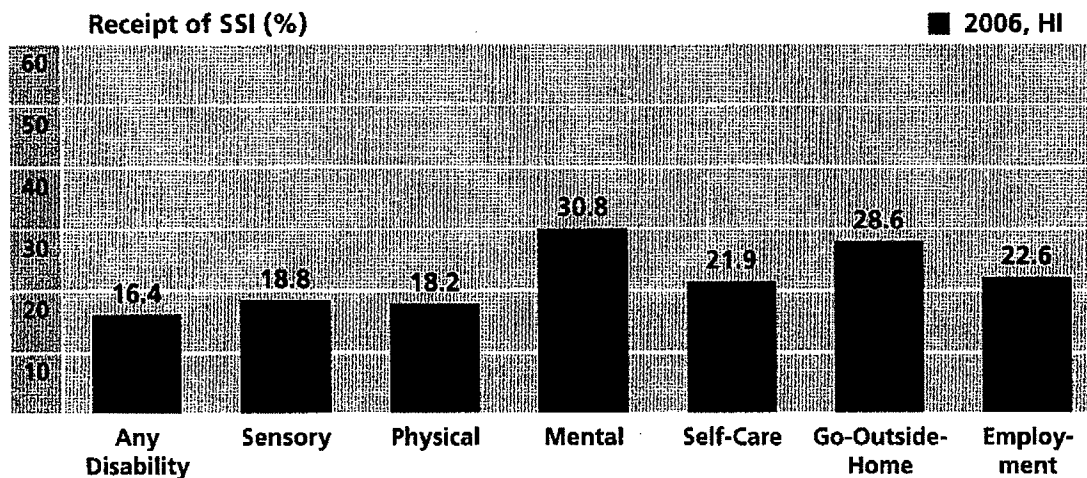
Quick Statistics

- In 2006, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in HI was 16.4 percent.
- In 2006, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in HI was 12,000.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Mental Disability," 30.8 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Physical Disability," 18.2 percent.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Hawaii in 2006

Chart



Table

Disability Type	Percent	StdErr	Number	StdErr	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	16.4	2.14	12,000	1,800	76,000	808
Sensory	18.8	4.80	3,000	900	17,000	168
Physical	18.2	2.84	9,000	1,500	47,000	488
Mental	30.8	4.54	8,000	1,400	26,000	260
Self-Care	21.9	6.53	2,000	800	10,000	100
Go-Outside-Home	28.6	5.30	5,000	1,200	18,000	192
Employment	22.6	3.25	9,000	1,500	42,000	455

2006



Hawaii

High School Only:
with disability**32.4%**High School Only:
without disability**28.9%**

Education:

High School Diploma/Equivalent

Introduction

This section explores the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in Hawaii, using data from the 2006 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 42). Comparisons to the 2005 Disability Status Report are not advisable due to the inclusion of people living in non-institutionalized group quarters.

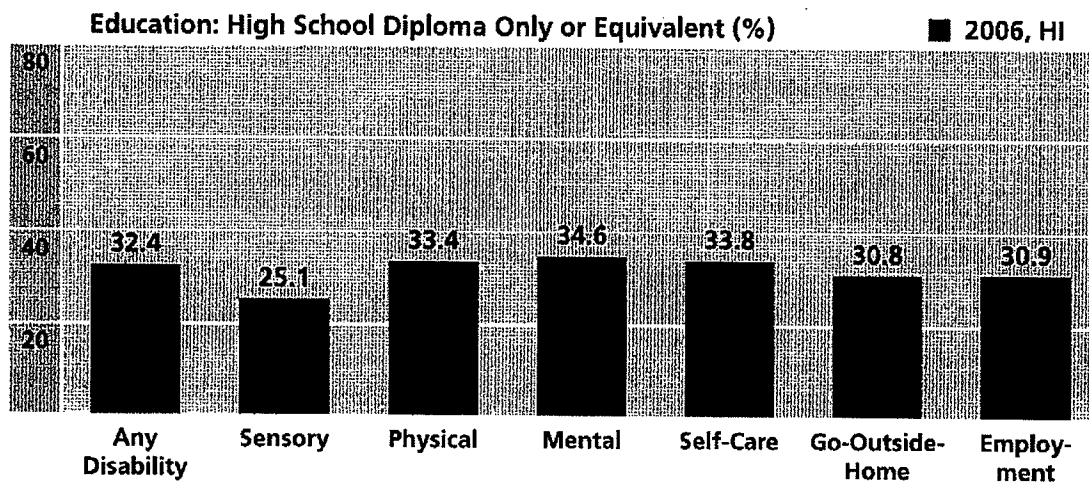
Quick Statistics

- In 2006, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in HI was 32.4 percent.
- The percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in HI was 28.9 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 3.5 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Mental Disability," 34.6 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Sensory Disability," 25.1 percent.

Education:
H.S. Diploma / Equivalent

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only a high school diploma or equivalent by disability status in Hawaii in 2006

Chart



Table

Disability Type	Percent	StdErr	Number	StdErr	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	28.9	0.82	194,000	6,100	673,000	6,637
Any Disability	32.4	2.54	24,000	2,300	76,000	808
Sensory	25.1	4.99	4,000	1,000	17,000	168
Physical	33.4	3.25	16,000	1,900	47,000	488
Mental	34.6	4.38	9,000	1,400	26,000	260
Self-Care	33.8	7.00	3,000	900	10,000	100
Go Outside-Home	30.8	5.07	6,000	1,100	18,000	192
Employment	30.9	3.37	13,000	1,700	42,000	455

2006

HI

Hawaii

Some College:
with disability**34.6%**Some College:
without disability**34.1%**

Education: Some College/Associate's Degree

Introduction

This section examines the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in Hawaii, using data from the 2006 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Comparisons to the 2005 Disability Status Report are not advisable due to the inclusion of people living in non-institutionalized group quarters.

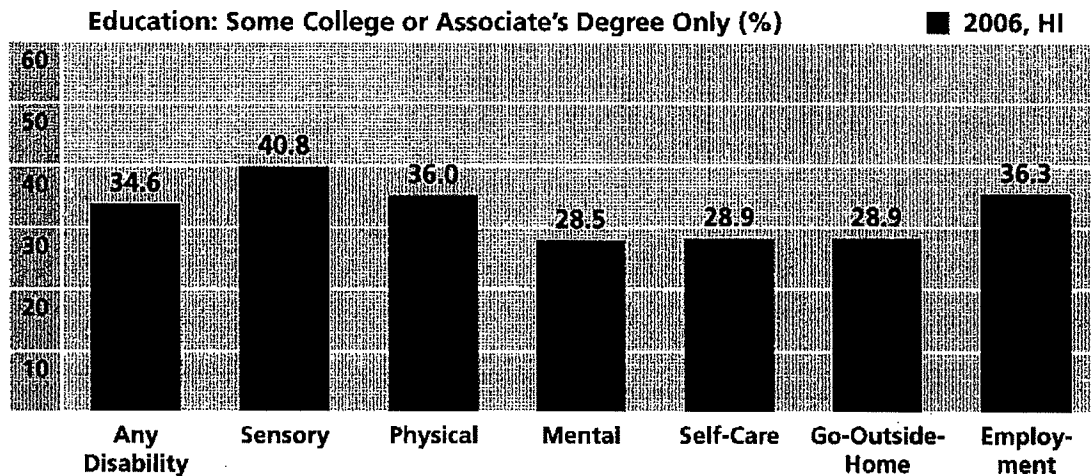
Quick Statistics

- In 2006, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in HI was 34.6 percent.
- The percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in HI was 34.1 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was 0.5 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree was for people with "Sensory Disability," 40.8 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Mental Disability," 28.5 percent.

Education: Some College / Associate's

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only some college or an Associate's degree by disability status in Hawaii in 2006

Chart



Table

Disability Type	Percent	StdErr	Number	StdErr	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	34.1	0.86	229,000	6,500	673,000	6,637
Any Disability	34.6	2.58	26,000	2,400	76,000	808
Sensory	40.8	5.66	7,000	1,200	17,000	168
Physical	36.0	3.31	17,000	1,900	47,000	488
Mental	28.5	4.16	7,000	1,300	26,000	260
Self-Care	28.9	6.71	3,000	800	10,000	100
Go-Outside-Home	28.9	4.98	5,000	1,100	18,000	192
Employment	36.3	3.51	15,000	1,800	42,000	455

2006

HI

Hawaii

Bachelor's or More:
with disability**17.0%**Bachelor's or More:
without disability**31.4%**

Education:

Bachelor's Degree or More

Introduction

This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in Hawaii, using data from the 2006 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 42). Comparisons to the 2005 Disability Status Report are not advisable due to the inclusion of people living in non-institutionalized group quarters.

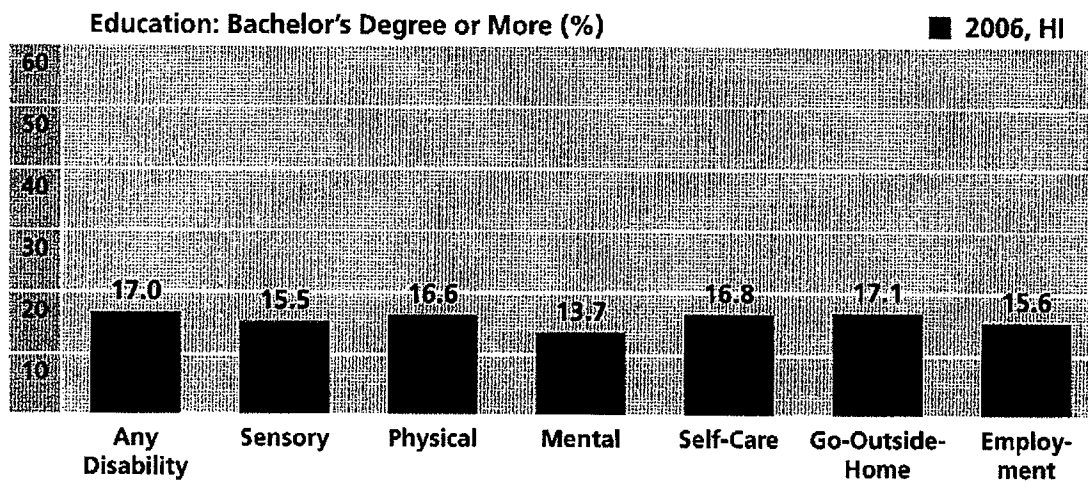
Quick Statistics

- In 2006, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in HI was 17.0 percent.
- The percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in HI was 31.4 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 14.4 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Go-Outside-Home Disability," 17.1 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Mental Disability," 13.7 percent.

Education: Bachelor's Degree or More

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with a Bachelor's degree or more by disability status in Hawaii in 2006

Chart



Table

Disability Type	Percent	StdErr	Number	StdErr	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	31.4	0.84	211,000	6,300	673,000	6,637
Any Disability	17.0	2.04	13,000	1,700	76,000	808
Sensory	15.5	4.17	3,000	800	17,000	168
Physical	16.6	2.57	8,000	1,300	47,000	488
Mental	13.7	3.17	4,000	900	26,000	260
Self-Care	16.8	5.53	2,000	600	10,000	100
Go-Outside-Home	17.1	4.14	3,000	800	18,000	192
Employment	15.6	2.65	7,000	1,200	42,000	455

Glossary

Actively Looking for Work: A person is defined as actively looking for work if he or she reports looking for work during the last four weeks.

Base Population (Base Pop.): The estimated number of individuals upon which the calculation is based. (For percentages, this is the denominator.)

Disability and Disability Types: The ACS definition of disability is based on three questions. (1) Does this person have any of the following long-lasting conditions: (a) blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment? [Sensory Disability]; (b) a condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying? [Physical Disability] (2) Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting six months or more, does this person have any difficulty in doing any of the following activities: (a) learning, remembering, or concentrating? [Mental Disability]; (b) dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home? [Self-Care Disability] (3) Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting six months or more, does this person have any difficulty in doing any of the following activities: (a) going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's office? [Go-Outside-Home Disability]; (b) working at a job or business? [Employment Disability]. A person is coded as having a disability if he or she or a proxy respondent answers affirmatively for one or more of these six categories.

Education: Our definition is based on the responses to the question: "What is the highest level of schooling this person has completed? If currently enrolled, mark the previous grade or highest degree received." Our category "high school diploma/equivalent" includes those marking the ACS option "HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE — high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (for example: GED)." Our category "some college or an Associate's degree" includes those marking the ACS options: some college credit, but less than one year; one or more years of college but no degree, or "Associate's degree (for example: AA, AS)." Our category "a Bachelor's or more" includes those marking the ACS options: "Bachelor's degree (for example: BA, AB, BS)"; "Master's degree (for example: MA, MS, MEng, Med, MSW, MBA)"; "Professional degree (for example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)"; or "Doctorate degree (for example: PhD, EdD)."

Employment: A person is considered employed if he or she (a) worked as a paid employee, worked in his or her own business or profession, worked on his or her own farm, or worked 15 or more hours as an unpaid worker on a family farm or business, or (b) had a job but temporarily did not work at that job during the reference period due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation or other personal reasons. The reference period is defined as the week preceding the date the questionnaire was completed.

Employment Disability: This disability type is based on the question: Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting six months or more, does this person have any difficulty in doing any of the following activities: (b) working at a job or business?

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment: A person is considered employed full-time/full-year if he or she worked 35 hours or more per week (full-time) and 50 or more weeks per year (full-year). The reference period is defined as the year preceding the date the questionnaire was completed. Note: this does not signify whether a person is eligible for fringe benefits.

Go-Outside-Home Disability: This disability type is based on the question: Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting six months or more, does this person have any difficulty in doing any of the following activities: (a) going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's office?

Group Quarters (GQ): A GQ is a place where people live or stay that is normally owned or managed by an entity or organization providing housing and/or services for the residents. These services may include custodial or medical care as well as other types of assistance, and residency is commonly restricted to those receiving these services. People living in group quarters are usually not related to each other. Group quarters include such places as college residence halls, residential treatment centers, skilled nursing facilities, group homes, military barracks, correctional facilities, and workers' dormitories. See the definitions of institutional GQs and non-institutional GQs for more information. In addition, a description of the types of group quarters included in the 2006 ACS is located on the U.S. Census Bureau's Web site at www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/GQ/def.htm.

Household Income: Household Income is defined as the total income of a household including: wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs; self-employment income from own non-farm businesses or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships; interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from real estates and trusts; Social Security or Railroad Retirement; Supplemental Security Income; any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office; retirement, survivor or disability pensions; and any other regularly received income (e.g., Veterans' payments, unemployment compensation, child support or alimony).

Institutional Group Quarters (GQs): Includes facilities for people under formally authorized, supervised care or custody at the time of enumeration; such as correctional facilities, nursing facilities/skilled nursing facilities, in-patient hospice facilities, mental (psychiatric hospitals), group homes for juveniles, and residential treatment centers for juveniles.

Labor Earnings: Labor earnings are defined as wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs; not including self-employment income from own non-farm businesses or farm businesses.

Mental Disability: This disability type is based on the question: Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting six months or more, does this person have any difficulty in doing any of the following activities: (a) learning, remembering, or concentrating?

Non-Institutional Group Quarters (GQs): Includes facilities that are not classified as institutional group quarters; such as college/university housing, group homes intended for adults, residential treatment facilities for adults, workers' group living quarters and Job Corps centers and religious group quarters.

Not Working but Actively Looking for Work: A person is defined as not working but actively looking for work if he or she reports not being employed but has been looking for work during the last four weeks.

Number: This term appears in the tables; it refers to estimated number of people in the category. (For percentages, this is the numerator.)

Physical Disability: This disability type is based on the question: Does this person have any of the following long-lasting conditions: (b) a condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying?

Poverty: The poverty measure is computed based upon the standards defined in Directive 14 from the Office of Management and Budget. These standards use poverty thresholds created in 1982 and index these thresholds to 2006 dollars using poverty factors based upon the Consumer Price Index. They use the family as the income sharing unit and family income is the sum of total income from each family member living in the household. The poverty threshold depends upon the size of the family; the age of the householder; and the number of related children under the age of 18.

Race: Our race categories are based on the question, "[w]hat is this person's race? Mark (X) one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be." Responses include the following: White; Black or African-American; American Indian or Alaska Native (print name of enrolled or principal tribe); Asian Indian; Chinese; Filipino; Japanese; Korean; Vietnamese; Other Asian (Print Race); Native Hawaiian; Guamanian or Chamorro; Samoan; Other Pacific Islander (Print Race Below); Some other race (print race below). Other race also contains people who report more than one race.

Sample Size: The number of survey participants used to calculate the statistic.

Self-Care Disability: This disability type is based on the question: Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting six months or more, does this person have any difficulty in doing any of the following activities: (b) dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home?

Sensory Disability: This disability type is based on the question: Does this person have any of the following long-lasting conditions: (a) blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment?

Standard Error (StdErr): Data, such as data from the American Community Survey (ACS), is based on a sample, and therefore statistics derived from this data are subject to sampling variability. The standard error (StdErr) represents the degree of sampling variability. In a random sample, the degree of sampling variation will be determined by the underlying variability of the phenomena being estimated (e.g., income) and the size of the sample (i.e., the number of survey participants used to calculate the statistic). The smaller the standard error—the lower the sampling variability—the more "precise" the estimate is considered.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI): A person is defined as receiving SSI payments if he or she reports receiving SSI income in the 12 months prior to the survey.

About the StatsRRTC

About the Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability Demographics and Statistics (StatsRRTC)

The Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability Demographics and Statistics (StatsRRTC) bridges the divide between the sources of disability data and the users of disability statistics. We conduct research exploring the reliability of existing data sources and collection methods, and study the potential to improve current and future data collection efforts.

The StatsRRTC is an interdisciplinary effort of two organizations at Cornell University: the Employment and Disability Institute, and the Department of Policy Analysis and Management. In addition, expertise is drawn from the following collaborating institutions: American Association of People with Disabilities (AAPD), Center for an Accessible Society, InfoUse, and Mathematica Policy Research, Inc.

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Table 5.
Disability Status, Employment, and Annual Earnings: Individuals 21 to 64 Years Old: 2002
 (Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total		Employed			Median earnings (dollars)		Mean earnings (dollars)	
	Number	90-percent C.I. ¹ (±)	Number	90-percent C.I. ¹ (±)	Percent	90-percent C.I. ¹ (±)	Value	90-percent C.I. ¹ (±)	Value
Both sexes	164,362	1,326	136,714	1,336	83.2	0.5	24,150	315	31,840
Disability Status									
With a disability.....	25,597	759	14,313	579	55.9	1.5	17,150	909	23,034
Severe.....	16,892	626	7,177	415	42.5	1.9	12,781	1,084	18,363
Covered by Medicare, received supplemental security income, or received social security.....	7,345	420	1,022	158	13.9	2.0	3,685	3,566	5,934
Covered by Medicare.....	3,707	300	420	102	11.3	2.6	3,375	5,672	4,650
Received supplemental security income.....	3,539	294	380	97	10.7	2.6	3,019	6,094	4,853
Received social security.....	4,772	340	767	137	16.1	2.6	3,870	4,067	6,178
Not covered by Medicare and did not receive supplemental security income.....	10,625	502	6,460	395	60.8	2.4	14,514	1,297	19,861
Received social security.....	1,079	163	304	87	28.2	6.8	4,796	6,076	8,437
Prevented from working.....	668	128	76 ²	43	11.4	6.1	3,152	13,534	5,692
Not prevented from working.....	411	101	229	75	55.6	12.2	5,454	6,699	9,347
Did not receive social security.....	9,546	477	6,156	385	64.5	2.4	15,000	1,373	20,426
Prevented from working.....	3,004	271	702	131	23.4	3.8	7,200	3,350	9,694
Not prevented from working.....	6,542	397	5,454	363	83.4	2.3	16,455	1,472	21,807
Not severe.....	8,705	456	7,136	414	82.0	2.0	21,980	1,333	27,733
Received social security.....	535	115	213	72	39.8	10.5	8,464	5,455	12,445
Did not receive social security.....	8,170	442	6,923	408	84.7	2.0	22,336	1,364	28,204
No disability.....	138,766	1,337	122,401	1,321	88.2	0.4	25,046	341	32,870
Received social security.....	3,122	276	1,269	177	40.6	4.4	9,041	2,098	13,509
Did not receive social security.....	135,643	1,335	121,132	1,319	89.3	0.4	25,228	344	33,077
Seeing/Hearing/Speaking									
Difficulty seeing words/letters.....	3,869	307	2,140	229	55.3	4.0	15,884	2,347	22,106
Severe.....	800	140	384	97	48.0	8.8	15,842	5,540	22,189
Not severe.....	3,069	274	1,755	207	57.2	4.4	15,951	2,593	22,088
Difficulty hearing normal conversation.....	3,513	293	2,392	242	68.1	3.9	23,016	2,344	27,269
Severe.....	428	103	294	85	68.6	11.1	23,301	6,740	24,089
Not severe.....	3,084	274	2,098	227	68.0	4.2	22,872	2,499	27,714
Difficulty having speech understood.....	1,512	193	683	130	45.2	6.4	13,896	3,818	20,218
Severe.....	361	94	144 ²	60	39.9	12.8	17,020	9,047	20,750
Not severe.....	1,151	168	539	115	46.9	7.3	13,106	4,053	20,076
Selected Physical Tasks									
Difficulty walking.....	9,924	486	4,051	314	40.8	2.5	14,000	1,580	19,911
Severe.....	4,661	336	1,385	184	29.7	3.3	12,008	2,317	16,259
Not severe.....	5,262	357	2,666	255	50.7	3.4	15,568	2,100	21,809
Difficulty climbing stairs.....	9,833	484	3,990	312	40.6	2.5	14,400	1,637	20,616
Severe.....	2,798	261	791	140	28.3	4.2	13,128	3,352	18,104
Not severe.....	7,035	411	3,198	279	45.5	2.9	15,002	1,905	21,238

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.
Disability Status, Employment, and Annual Earnings: Individuals 21 to 64 Years Old: 2002—Con.
 (Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total		Employed			Median earnings (dollars)		Mean earnings (dollars)	
	Number	90-percent C.I. ¹ (±)	Number	90-percent C.I. ¹ (±)	Percent	90-percent C.I. ¹ (±)	Value	90-percent C.I. ¹ (±)	Value
Instrumental Activities of Daily Living—Con.									
Difficulty going outside the home alone.....	3,811	305	1,011	158	26.5	3.6	9,351	2,306	15,191
Needs personal assistance.....	2,859	264	718	133	25.1	4.0	8,940	2,845	14,421
Does not need personal assistance.....	952	153	292	85	30.7	7.4	13,504	5,672	17,084
Difficulty keeping track of money/bills.....	2,092	226	619	123	29.6	5.0	7,434	3,498	11,827
Needs personal assistance.....	1,754	207	503	111	28.7	5.4	6,010	4,338	10,817
Does not need personal assistance.....	339	91	116*	54	34.4	12.8	15,508	10,048	16,193
Difficulty preparing meals.....	2,183	231	539	115	24.7	4.6	8,953	3,280	14,466
Needs personal assistance.....	1,779	209	422	102	23.7	5.0	9,018	3,684	15,608
Does not need personal assistance.....	404	100	117*	54	28.9	11.2	6,664	8,562	10,347
Difficulty doing light housework.....	3,166	278	852	145	26.9	3.9	10,300	2,534	17,694
Needs personal assistance.....	2,311	238	552	117	23.9	4.4	9,600	3,043	16,676
Does not need personal assistance.....	855	145	300	86	35.1	8.1	13,519	5,603	19,564
Difficulty taking prescription medicines.....	1,728	206	467	107	27.0	5.3	8,344	3,726	14,792
Needs personal assistance.....	1,386	184	312	88	22.5	5.6	6,690	5,232	13,224
Does not need personal assistance.....	342	92	155*	62	45.4	13.4	14,288	8,237	17,944
Difficulty using the telephone.....	1,013	158	416	101	41.0	7.7	17,715	5,339	23,143
Unable to use ordinary phone.....	393	98	141*	59	35.8	12.0	21,944	9,494	23,948
Able to use ordinary phone.....	620	124	275	82	44.3	9.9	15,862	6,549	22,731
Use of Ambulatory Aids									
Used a wheelchair.....	1,064	162	314	88	29.5	6.9	16,670	6,142	22,695
Used a cane/crutches/walker.....	3,392	288	1,181	170	34.8	4.1	15,780	3,159	20,603
Mental									
With a disability.....	8,897	461	4,199	319	47.2	2.6	13,771	1,526	19,528
With one or more selected conditions.....	5,037	349	2,313	238	45.9	3.5	14,594	2,179	20,511
A learning disability.....	2,323	238	1,345	182	57.9	5.1	15,413	2,955	22,254
Mental retardation.....	920	150	275	82	29.9	7.5	4,650	6,460	7,696
Alzheimer's, senility, or dementia.....	657	127	214	73	32.6	9.1	13,900	6,823	19,806
Other mental/emotional condition.....	2,323	238	830	143	35.7	4.9	14,518	3,619	18,068
With one or more selected symptoms (Y).....	5,579	367	2,378	241	42.6	3.3	11,514	1,696	16,907
Frequently depressed or anxious.....	4,812	342	2,062	225	42.8	3.5	11,514	1,821	16,575
Trouble getting along with others.....	1,591	198	569	118	35.8	6.0	11,272	3,393	15,847
Trouble concentrating.....	2,828	263	946	152	33.4	4.4	9,850	2,301	14,295
Trouble coping with stress.....	3,761	303	1,536	194	40.8	4.0	12,024	2,204	16,846
Difficulty keeping track of money/bills.....	2,092	226	619	123	29.6	5.0	7,434	3,498	11,827
Working at a Job									
Has experienced employment problems related to disability (X).....	18,289	650	7,526	425	41.2	1.8	12,658	1,048	18,204
Has had difficulty remaining employed or finding a job.....	11,226	516	3,286	283	29.3	2.1	8,034	1,444	12,242
Limited in kind or amount of work that can be done (X).....	16,616	622	6,452	394	38.8	1.9	12,746	1,140	18,577
Prevented from working at a job (X).....	10,877	508	1,392	165	12.8	1.6	6,780	2,460	9,434
Not prevented from working at a job (X).....	5,739	372	5,061	350	88.2	2.1	15,288	1,523	21,091

See footnotes at end of table.